WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1871.

Amusemente To-day. Poeth's Treatre-Soine Shingle.
Howevy Theatre-Sarching the Depths.
Branning Greet Museum, &c. - Rich, of av. and 656 cf.
Eryant's Opera House-Su av. and 25d cf. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Directe. Grand Opera House Paris. Globe Theatre-The Globe Minstrels. Matinee. I ina Edwin's Theatre-Opera Bouffe, with A mee.

Niblo's Garden - Our American Courin.
New York Olyans - 14th st., opposite Academy of Maste. Malines Clymple Theatre-Hampty Dunate. Ft. James Thentre—Catarina, Bacthin.

San Francisco Minstrela -888 Broadway.

Tony l'astor's Opera House—New Attractions. Matiness.

Theatre Comique - The Dead o' Night Stoys.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

for President : LYMAN TRUMBULL,

> for Vice President : SAMUEL J. TILDEN. OF NEW YORK.

Issues for the Campaign. 1. One term of office for the President, and no hore; the Constitution to be amended to secure

- H. Both Grantism and Tweedism to be abolished in national affairs by laws for the summary punishment of present-taking and bribe-taking as well as

of public robbery.

§ 111. Universal amnesty and restoration of politi en rights to all persons concerned in the late rebel-

IV. Reform in the Civil Service, so that appoin ment to office will no longer depend on party patronage, and cannot be used as a means of corsupting the politics of the country and percetuating unworthy men in high places; and so that the Presi sent cannot appoint his own relations or those of his wife to any office whatever.

V. Reform of the revenue; reduction in the num ber of revenue officers and the expenses of collecing duties and taxes; fixed salaries for all revenue officers; the abolition of import duties on all the necessaries of life, and the reduction of other duties to a consistent, rational, and moderate system; the abolition of unconstitutional and superfluous interonl taxes, leaving only stamps, tobacco, and distilled Mirits as the subjects of such taxation.

spon clerks and other public officers for party politi tal purposes, and for the summary punishment slike of those who demand and those who pay such

What Wonder ?

The sudden departure of Gen. Sickles, United States Minister to Madrid, from his post at such a time as the present, has excited much surmise and comment both as to the cause and the consequences of the step.

The fact probably is that he has been dismissed by the Spanish Government, because R chose to do so as it has dismissed on citizens and our Corsuls from Cube.

The consequence will probably be that w shall send anotler Minister to Spain and pocket the affrent, as we sent another Con sul to Santiago de Cuba.

What else can be expected from the Wash Ington firm of ROBERTS, FISH, SIDNEY WEB-STER & Co., in which President GRANT is only a sleeping partner?

Spain Drops the Mask.

At sundry times since the outbreak of the Cuban revolution Spain has endeavored to persuade the outside world that the brutal system of outrage and extermination which her satraps in the island have waged for the suppression of the war of independence, was contrary to the wishes and orders of the Government of the mother country. She has aimed at persuading foreign Governments that she deplored the atrocities committed in her name by her representatives, and that she was powerless to repress them.

Thousands of facts daily belie all such hypocritical assertions, and THE SUN has frequently proved Spain's responsibility for and complicity in the vandalism she feigns to regret. And now the Havana press, including the official papers in which the edicts of the home Government are promulgated, openly advocate the extermination of the Cuban race and the forfeiture to the crown of all property held by Cubans. Promotion in the Spanish army in Cuba is obtained only by deeds of surpassing brutality. Gon. GONZALEZ BOET was proved guilty by court-martial of repeated robleries and cold-blooded murders. He was acquitted, because his counsel threatened to ance with orders from his superiors; and he is now in a position where his ferocity may have a broader sweep. Col. Canizal. strangles with his own hands a defenceless old man sixty years of age because he refuses to ransom himself for fitty thousand dellars, and he is forthwith sent by VALMA-SEDA to execute, without even the form of a trial, the whole Common Council of Jiguani. Col. ACOSTA Y ALVEAR is promoted to be a Brigadier because he witnesses, with a smile on his lips, the assassination by his men at Lazaro of two defenceless Cuban ladies and their four children, comprising the Mola family. Capt. Jose Dominguez, in the jurisdiction of Cardenas, invites some brother officers to breakfast upon the ears and tongue of a Cuban prisoner whom he had executed the day before, and after being sentenced to death for the crime he is pardoned by the King of Spain and restored to his command. DURANTE, a noted highwayman under the guise of Captain of Chapelgorris, acrests and shoots every one who refuses to pay a ransom. Dunañona spends a week in P.nar del Rio and executes twelve people for fear that t' y n ay be insurgents.

Rewards have been showered by the King of Spain on all, high and low, in the Spanish army in Cuba, exactly in proportion to the trutality evinced by them. Count VALMASEDA was appointed Captain-General of the Island solely by reason of a decree of his which has been universally stigmatized as a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

But not only does the King of Spain re ward the acts of cruelty and brutality which he pratends to regret, but he disgraces all who refuse to assist in the extermination of the Cubans. We publish in another column the history of the degradation of a Spanish officer by royal order, for declining to be an accomplice in the cold blooded murders of which Cuba for three years has been the

Should the Spanish Minister LOPEZ ROB

documents from which the history of Captain MARTIN FRAILE is compiled, or to persuade his colleague, Mr. Fisit, that the facts are not as stated by us, we shall be glad to allow President GRANT to inspect the origi-

Sitting the Official Figures. The complete official returns give the Ropublican State tieket outside of New York city 48,092 majority. The total official majority of the Republican candidates for Senators outside of the city is 60,921. Thus SCRIBNER and his associates ran 12,829 votes behind the real Republican ticket. It is perhaps needless to add that THE SUN steadily and heartily supported the Democratic State ticket.

No Danger of It.

GRANT's spokesmen in Washington are greatly concerned at the character of the ionest Legislature now in session in Georgia, and express the fear that all traces of the moderate Republican legislation of the past two years will be blotted out by its action. A few facts gathered from the reports of the Treasurer of Georgia for 1869 and 1870 will serve to give the public a correct idea of the style of legislation which GRANT, DELANO

& Co. regard as moderate and Republican. On the 81st of December, 1869, the estimated total receipts from all sources for the ensuing year were placed by the Treasurer of Georgia at \$1,345,000; and the necessary and usual disbursements for the same year, exclusive of interest on the public debt, at \$500,000, which would leave a balance to be applied for the payment of the interest and the reduction of the public debt of \$845,000. This was a very encouraging prospect. At the end of the year 1870, however, it was found that, instead of these hopes being realized, under the moderate and Republican administration of Gov. BULLOCK the ordinary expenses of the goverament had been run up to \$975,000, besides a large debt incurred against the State Road; that State bonds to the amount of nearly \$5,000,000 had been illegally issued by the Governor, and that bills had been passed granting aid to thirty-two railroads, through which the endorsement of the State was pledged to the amount of \$30,000,000 more. After stating these facts, the Treasurer very prudently asked to be excused from venturing on any estimate of the expenses for 1871.

It is probable that the present Legislature would feel very happy if they could blot out all traces of the legislation of the past two years; but the distinguished gentlemen who have had the control of the State government during that time have placed it entirely out of their power to do so. The traces of that legislation will be manifested in Georgia in frightfully oppressive taxation for many a ong year to come--taxation imposed upon the people to enrich a horde of the most rapacious and unscrupulous plunderers who ever preyed upon a defenceless community.

The Atrocity of the Spanish Volunteers.

The excitement in Havana appears to have originated in the frolic of a few foolish boys The despatch printed yesterday passed under the supervision of the Spanish Censor. It declares that a number of medical students scaled the walls of the cemetery on Thursday last, and attempted to demolish the grave of Castanon, late editor of the Voz de Cuba. Castanon, it may be remembered, was killed in Key West last year.

The volunteers rushed to arms, and de munded the blood of the students. Acting forty-seven of the students by court martial. A majority of the members of the court were Captains in the volunteer regiments. All the lads were found guilty. Eight were condemned to die, and thirty-nine were sentenced to four and six years' imprisonment respectively. The eight thoughtless students were shot yesterday afternoon. Such is the substance of the Spanish despatch.

The cemetery of Havana is ecclesiastical property, and is under the control of the Bishop. It is a short distance outside the walls of the city. It contains no graves, but surrounced by a hollow wall ten feet high and twelve feet thick. This wall is filled with niches or ovens. The coffins of the dead are deposited in these receptacles. They are then sealed with marble slabs, on which are inscribed the names of the dead. The cemetery is dotted with these ovens, and resembles the cemeteries of New Orleans. From time immemorial the Bishop of Havana has given the junior class of the medical college permission to collect bones in this cemetery. These bones have been used in the study of osteology. It is probable that the students, whose thoughtessness cost them their lives, were gatherng bones near the cill that contained the body of Castanon. One of them may have written over the marble slab words uncompli mentary to the memory of the dead man, or a brick may have been carelessly knocked from its place. The declaration that the boys were deliberately demolishing Castanon's tomb comes from the lips of Spaniards, and this fact alone is the clearest evidence of its falsity.

The shooting of these thoughtless lads is a fair example of the cowardly brutality of the Spanish volunteers who rule Havana...

The Republican Party.

There are now two parties in the country claiming the title of Republican. One is the real Republican party; the other the party of Guarrie officeholders, -At the head of one is Dr. GREELEY, who founded the party in 1854, and has been its ablest leader in the press. At the head of the other is Gen. GRANT, who never voted a Republican ticket until he voted for himself for President, and who in 1856, when the roal Republicans ratlied for their principles with FREMONT as their leader, voted for BUCHANAN and the pro slavery Democracy.

Great efforts have been made to compel Dr. GREELEY to abandon the old Republican party and to suffer himself to be carried over into the GRANT party. Up to the present time these efforts have met with no suc cess; and Dr. GREELEY is hated by GRANT's officeholders with the most cordial malignity

A terrible, fatal mistake-the execution of the three Communist leaders, Rosser, Frank, and Bourgeois, in Paris yesterday. Why could not France have imitated the merciful example Berts dare to deny the authenticity of the 1 of the United States, which put no man to death

on account of treason committed in the war of the rebellion?

Miss CREAK (pronounced Cra-ak), the lady to whom Gen. D. E. SICKLES WAS married on Monday in Madrid, is twenty-two years of age She was born in Spain, speaks English very imperfectly, and is represented as very beautiful and accomplished, but not wealthy. Her father is Assistant Treasurer of the Province of Andalusia. The family is of Irish descent, has long been settled in Spain, and occupies an enviable social position. Miss CREAK was an intimate friend of Gen. Sickles's daughter, and accompanied her as companion in a recent tour in Europe.

At a recent meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers, held at Troy, Mr. T. G. SMITH of Philadelphia gave some interesting information relating to the newly-discovered block coal of Indiana, which is considered to be of peculiar value to the Western furnace men, as it will smelt iron ores without coking and can be used raw as it comes from the mines. The extent of the block coal field has been definitely determined. The northern limit is in Warren county, the boundary of the coal basin, and it extends through the State of Indiana southward to the Ohio river. In width the block coal region extends from three to ten miles. In many respects this coal resembles the Scotch splint coal; it is free burning, con tains a small amount of white ash, is remarkably free from sulphur, has a splinty fracture, and emits a dull ringing sound when struck with the hammer. The beds are traversed by narrow fissures crossed at right angles by others, separating the strata in such a way that the coal may be mined in large blocks the whole depth of the bed. It never cakes or runs together, and it is this characteristic which gives to the block coal its peculiar value as a fuel for smelting iron ores. It has sufficient bitumen in the form of gaseous matter to render it highly inflammable; but the blocks retain their shape until burnt to ash in such a manner as to admit the ready passage of the blast and flame through the ntire mass of fuel, ore, and flux, which the Pittsburgh coal will not do. It is found in veins of from three feet eight inches to five feet four inches thick, many of them above water level. and others at a moderate depth. They can all be mined without the use of powder. The pig iron made at the Clay County Blast Furnace by the use of block coal as a fuel commands at the furnace from two to three dollars more a ton than the same grade of pig iron made in Kentucky and Ohio from other coal will command in Indianapolis.

We feel ourselves authorized to state that the Americus Club is not so powerful a social institution as it used to be.

Mr. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND says that a great deal of unnecessary fuss has been made about President GRANT's son going to Europe. Mr. Townsend does not seem to be aware that in order to send his son to Europe President GRANT has deliberately broken the law of the land, which provides that "no subaltern officer shall have any leave of absence until he shall have served at least two years with the company to which he may be attached." The fact that a young man goes to Europe on a pleasure excursion is of little account; but when the President of the United States deliberately breaks the law in order to confer upon his son a special favor which no other subaltern officer of the army would be allowed to receive, the matter ceases to be unimportant. If the President wilfully breaks the law, who can be required to

Unpleasant to the Grant Officeholders-The idea that the Democrats will not run any candidate for the Presidency, but will give their support to the candidate of the National Re-

Canada is avenged for the Fenian invasions, for the thistle which bears her name and is a native of her soil has spread over the Western States to such an extent that it threatens to usurp the possession of a vast extent of territory Capt.-Gen. CRESPO, probably fearing that to the exclusion of all useful vegetation. In the they might take his life, hurriedly tried | single county of La Salle, in Illinois, there are two thousand aeres of this noxious weed, and the Illinois Legislature, on the very first day of its session, considered a bill for the prevention of its further spread in that State. As the Canada thistle will grow anywhere, in a severe drought as well as in wet weather, and refuses to be exterminated by any ordinary means. while a single blossom produces seed sufficient to sow an acre, and each seed is provided with wings for flight upon the slightest breeze, it is doubtful if the most stringent legislation will be sufficient to effectually hinder its encroachments upon American soil.

> Mr. JOHN NENNINGER, who was lately exiled from Havana by the volunteers on suspicion of sympathy with the revolution, has arrived in this city.

As a native-born American citizen, unconvicted or even unaccused of any crime, his sentonce appears to " * * ge one. He is sentenced to quit the island and to reside in Spain. Consedentity the is in this city only en route for his ultimate destination. He is a large holder of plantations in Cuba, and has left his wife in Havana to take care of it. So that she volunteers Spain ample security for Mr. NENNINGER'S compliance with his share of the bargain.

In view of the shameless manner in which our Administration has, for three years, abandoned Americans and their property in Cuba, perhaps Mr. NENNINGER is judicious in his compliance with the orders of the volunteers. But the fact s galling to American pride for all that.

We are somewhat solicitous to see what course will be pursued in regard to the approachng holidays by the man gers of the Mercantile Library, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other kindred institutions founded for the benefit of the youth of the city. It is well known that the temptations which at all till beset the young in our cities are greatly increased at such times as Thanksgiving Day, Christ mas, and New Year's, and there is then especally an argent need to the employment of every means for their preservation. Yet by a most unaccountable fatuity, the institutions we have named have generally been in the practice of closing their doors on these days of leisure and of driving the class whose welfare they profess to seek into the streets or into the haunts of

We hope to see a wiser and more course pursued from this time forth.

A pious missionary named \ hit upon a happy expedient t thi country from the curse of che-While admitting that we have no right to make laws to prevent any peaceable man from coming to our land, the reverend gentleman contends that we can legally prohibit the exportation of corpses, and that by making a law to end the practice of sending dead Chinamen home, we on etop the influx of live Mongolians, and cause those now here to leave immediately for the Flowery Kingdom. The Missionary Society should raise the salary of this philanthropist.

The price of diamonds has fallen in this city. Americus Club badges, thickly set with the precious gems, can be purchased at a great reduc tion in their cost; and the market is still glutted

Deposits made now in the Mutual Benefit Savingu Isana (San Building) will draw interest from Ped 1 One do lar will commence an account. -4do.

FACTS FOR GRANT TO PONDER.

Extermination of the Cibans Approved by the King of Spain-Royal Order for the Degradation of a Smulsh Officer who Refused to Shoot Primners of War. Col. Rafael Martin Fraile, of the Liberating rmy of Cubs, lately arrived here from that Island the service of the repulsic. He has handed us

the official document in which are set forth the ser

vices which he rendered in the Spanish army, and

the causes of his abandoningit. From these papers it appears that Col. Martin Fraile gained his ensigncy for the part he took with Gen. Prim in the Liberal demonstration of the 22d of June, 1866, in Madrid, and on account of which he was subsequently forced to leave the country. Or the 1st of January, 1869, he obtained his lieuten ancy in consequence of his having been wounded and taken prisoner in the affiir at Malaga. He then went to Cuba, where he obtained a commission as ceptain, with the rank of Commander (equivalent to that of Major in the United States Service), in the Spanish army, for distinguished conduct in the war. "On the 1st of January," we quote from the documents, "he was appointed by His Excellency the Captain-General of the island to the command of the Second Flying Guerrilla in the jurisdiction of Moron and Sancti Espiritu. By an order of the General commanding in the district of Sancti Espiritu, this Captain was sentenced to two months' im prisonment in the castle of Jagua (Clenfuegos) fo not complying with the repeated orders and circulars of His Excellency the Captain General, which ordained that no quarter should be given to any prisoner taken in battle, and with which orders, after warning given, he has failed to comply." On the 9th of April) His Excellency the Captain-General issued an order "that in future Capt. Fralle should not sit in any court-martial where cases of rebellion or treason were tried, because he had not in any case voted in accordance with the penal legislation prescribed in these cases, nor with all the rigor which the speedy pacification of the country re

quired.' The above annear from a careful perusal of the papers of Col. Fraile, to be the causes of complaint against him. He refused to shoot prisoners of war or to condemn Cubans to death for weat the Span-

iards chose to consider treason.

The following is the official copy of the sentence of punishment inflered upon him by the King of

Spain for the above offences: REGIMENT OF CARADORES OF CADIZ, No. 5 No. 576. H. E. the Sub-Inspector General of t your information, and to apprize you that in the next administrative review you will rank as a Supernumerary Lieutenant of the Regiment; and as the order of your reduction from the rank of Captain is to take immediate effect, you will cease from this date to use the insignia of said rank of Cuptain. Camp of Principe.

(Signed)

Representative Chief Commandia.

To Supernumerary Lieut. RAFAEL MARTIN FRAILE

issued and carried out without calling Capt, Martin Profile (before a court-martial, and without the intervention of the supreme court of the nation. It was, as H. E. Gen, Ceballinos, Lieutenant Captain-General of the Island, stated to Capt. Fraile, "an arbitrary and monstrous act, which he, during forty years' service in the Spanish army, had never known

AMUSEMENTS.

Paris, or the Days of the Commune. There is a certain inconvenience in dramatizny great or terrible events too shortly after their occurrence. Imitation in such cases is apt to pale

before reality. The awful drama of famine and do spair, of blood and fire, so recently enacted in the once gay and brilliant capital of France, has left too vivid traces in all our memories to allow much room for interest in the mimic horrors of the stage. Tyre and graver have set too clearly before our maginations the minutest details of those dreadful weeks, and the barricade and the conflagration, the pétroleuse and the executioners' squid, have to us a

pétrolèuse and tre executioners' squad, have to us a l'errible distinctness in comparison with which the cest-directed efforts of the dramast and the scenie artist would be tame or absurd.

Mit De Leon has not made good use of the oraterial which he might have fapoul to mot art raw requirement of the magnit have fapoul to mot art raw requirement of the magnit have fapoul to mot or gazar rises above the most ordinary level of sensation pieces, its loces, incongruous, and improbable in action, heavy in dislogue and absurd in situation. Events of evers cate are hadoled together with no regard to anything but a supposed effectiveness, yet with a lack of artistic saill which leaves the specialty well to anything but a supposed effectiveness, yet with a lack of artistic saill which leaves the specialty well banned, nor true to reality. It is asking too much of the credebty even of scientifically unsophisticated of servers to set before them the city of Paris brilliantly illuminated by a stream of calcium light from Mona St Valérien, at a distance of some two nates or more. Nor is the Rotel de Ville or the barricade scene in the Rue Royale as well resinted as a few rood obtograble would have well resinted as a few rood obtograble would have well resinted as a few rood obtograble would have well resinted as a few rood obtograble would have

Bowery Theatre. A new play by Mr. Lewis F. Stoller, a young dramatic author of promise, has created an unusual amount of interest among the patrons of this theatre. A taking fitte is half the buttle so far as nevel or a drama is concerned, and Mr. Stoller has been fortunate in this respect. His play is colle-

Searching the Depths." It belongs to that class of melodramas of which ve have so many of late years, that rely for the impression they seek to make on the vivid and redis-

tic reproduction of the scenes of daily life. Such plays address themselves to the eye quite amuch as to the intelligence, and are to be looked upon as pictures rather than appeals to thought; sentiment. Judged from this standpoint Mr. Stoller has produced a work of considerable excellence. The burning tenement house is a stace picture urid power, and the buzz and roar of the real un mistakable steam fire engine that desires upon the

mistakable steam fire engine that disaes upon the stage with its machinery humaning, its smoke pipe discharging black clouds, and its whistle screaming, is such as to excite the nouse to clamorous estasy. There are other scenes that the almost us near nature as this. The best steamboat that was ever set in motion behind the footlight saits across the stage running down a life-like row-boat and plunning its occupants into water as much like the real thing as capvass and paint can make it.

The story is a very simple and straightforward one, relating the mistoritunes of two unhappy orphans whom villains operess and whom an anniable and omnirereent detective with a pocket full of revolvers rescues from their toils at every torn. Mr. Stoller leads suffering virtue through all its tribulations to its usual that triumph, while the rascals are either shot or handcuffed and marched off to condign punishment. This is as it should be, and it the play is not strong in literary merit, at least it teaches a true and honest lesson, and so far is commendable. Certainly it is put together with a capital knowledge of stage effects, and urnishes a series of incidents so full of life and sir and excitement as to crew to full of life and stir and excitement as to crew the theatre every night and to promise a run o many weeks.

Aimee's French Opera E auffe-" Le Pout des

Offenbach's last new of ra, "Le Pont des Souplis," is given nightly at ! He. Aimée's brilliant ttle theatr , 320 fireadway. I he fair manager takes the principal manager as as charge the andience with her beauty, her tasteful dressing, and her sprightly singing and acting. The music is not much, but is well suited to the laughably absurd much, but is well suited to the laughably absurd character of the opera, and many bits of it receive the honor of an encore. Mile, Aimée is supported by Mile. Dorlia, whose superb figure appears to great advantace in her pages dues, M. Noe, and the hindsome tenor. M. Duchene, the well-known Gentral ylbilin of "La Grande Directesse," and the riversitibity funny comedian, M. Edgard. Some beautiful sconery by Calyo, and costumes by Toledo, and to the attractions of the piece, which, it should be said, is quite free from the objectionable features of most of Offenbach's productions.

Thanksgiving Day at Niblo's.

On Thanksgiving Day the management at Ni do's Garden assounce a special safra matines. The American Cousin" will be performed, with Mr. Sothern in the great part of Lord Dandreary. Those who are in search of real amusement, or wish thoroughly to enjoy a hearty laugh, or rather a continuous succession of hearty laughs, cannot debetter than visit Niblo's.

The Great Suow Storm on the Plains. SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 27 .- A furious snow storm is raging here to-day. The caravans are supposed to be enti rely blocked. No communication has been had since yesterday morning. At Little Cottonwood the snow on a level is about six feet deep, and the storm continues. The residents of Alia City have to dig their way in and out of their dwellings. Many of the houses are buried in the snow. A young Mr. Jenkins was buried in a snow, slide on Wednesday last, near the libuth of the Wellington mine. The body was dur out by miners and buried on Thursday morning. It veral of the miners, while at work for the body, we as caught in slides and escaped with difficulty.

DION AGAINST THE WORLD

THE ENGLISH CHAMPION INFITED TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

New Excitement for the Experts in Billiards-Three Games for the Champion-ship of Both Hemispheres-Cyrille Dion's Perplexity-Correspondence with Cook.

As is well known, Cyrille Dion is the champion billiardist of this country, baving earned this title by successively defeating all the "crack" players on the continent from Rudolphe downward. His last opponent in a championship match was Frank Parker of Chicago, whom he defeated in Buffalo with great case, and since this he has not received any challenge. Cyrille immself is very anxious to make a match, but he has proved himself such a thorough artist that one has the temerity to match any one against him, it being the general impression that he can beat any billiard player living. Indeed, an offer of Dion's to stake \$1,500 to \$1,000 and play the Ameri can game against any player in the world, has met with no response. Finding then no opponent in this country, Cyrille turned his attention to the other side of the Atlantic, and applied to a gentleman resident in this city, who was acquainted with the leading English players, to learn whether any English expert could be induced to come out to New York and cross cues with our players. This gentleman had just received a letter from William Cook, the English champion, which reads as fol-

THE MAN FOR CYRILLE DION'S CUE.

7 NEWTON TERRACE, LONDON, W., Aug. 15, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of writing to yon to see if I can make any arrangements to play matches it America. I could come almost at any time if the terms suited, vis., for me to receive mp passage out and none, and hotel bils, &c., while in America. If this could be arranged, it would play an of the America. 2,009. I do not think I should have any chance with them at the American game, as I have never played it, if the professionals would not play for money at the English game, could you not airange with one of the English game, could you not airange with one of the English game, could you not airange with one of the English game merely as an exhibition of sails. If you have no English tables in New York, I could easily bring one over. Hoping to have a reply by next mail, I am, sir,

Yous very truly.

W. COOK, Champion of England.

TERMS YET TO BE MADE.

This proposition did not suit Cyrille at all, for, a he justly said, " it would be absurd for me to play Cook only at the English game." But he expressed his widingness to play Cook a series of matches, at he English, American, and Prench games, on even rms, for \$500 a side each game, and instead of llowing expenses, divide the gate money. This proposal was forwarded in due course to Cook, ame, he would be certainly defeated at the four-bul centest, and it was also pretty certain that Cyrille Dion would be too much for him at the three-ball game. The English same is placed on a 6x12 table, with six pockets, and with calls 21-16 inches in dismeter, and of course it would be a great dis-action of the course it would be a great dis-action of the course it would be a great dis-action of the course it would be a great dis-action of the course it would be a great dis-action of the course of the course of the course of the 192° of October Cook's reply was received. It is as follows:

A FAIR CHANCE FOR BOTH. 7 NEWFON TERBACE, LONDON, W., Oct. 5, 1871. 7 NEWFON TERRACE, LONDON, W., Oct. 5, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I received yoar letter and am much obiged for the life mation you have given my. You say the American champion would play me at the three games. Now, I think it would be absurd for me to play at the French game, as I am very bad at it, having only played it twice, out I think it would not a good hies if we could arrange a match at the tinglink and American games; to play 1.500 or 2.009 points even at each game and add the score of both games together. This would give both of us a chance at our respective tames. It would not matter much, to me now large the stanke was. I would not matter much, to me now large the stanke was. I would not matter much, to me now large the stanke was. I would not matter much, to me now large the stanke was. I would not matter much, to me now large the stanke was. I would not matter much, to me now large the stanke was a visually play to the service of the

STILL ANOTHER OFFER,

When tots letter arrived Cyrille Dion was absent from the city, but on his retern it was shown to him. After consultation Cook's offer was det.ined, as Cyrille wished to play all three games, but he was still very anxious to get on a match, and made another offer, which was sent to Cook through the same medium as the previous correspondence. The letter to Cook read as follows:

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1871

of two on make you another offer, which I trust you in find satisfactory.

With the satisfactory, which is the English, crean, and French; he first two to be played account of the trust in the first two to be played account to the respective rules governing to the state of the country and to so gland; and as

AN EXTRA INDUCEMENT for you to play the French game, he is willing to play on any size table you may select, with bails of the same size that are used in England. Each game to be played for \$400, or £100, a side, even up.

Or. if you think you would be overmatched at the American game, Dion will take 500 points in 2,000 at the English game, and co. cete you then you do not select the English game, and co. cete you they same od is at mis game, the French game to be played even.

I either of these offers is sunable to you, he will sliow you \$550 for expenses and haif the gate money at each matic. the best I can do for you, but should you ac-terms offered, I can promise you a hearty of ordered reception on all sides, is, cutfully.

COOK'S ANSWER AWAITED

hardly been time for Clok to consult his friends on the subject yet, as the letter probably did not reach London till about the 10th of November. When the answer comes it will be made known to the public through the columns of The 20th.

If negotiations can be carried out and the two men brought together, there will be a vast deal of men brought together, there will be a vast deal of excitement, for no such match has ever been played to the annuls of bilihards. It will really be a match for "the bilihard championship of the world," and as such will be locked forward to with interest from every corner of the globe.

COOK'S ASTONISHING RUNS.

COCK'S ASTONISHING RUNS.

It may be interesting to the unitiated to know that Cook is only 23 years of age. But though coing in years he is a wonderful performer with the very spheres, having made the most extraordinary runs on record. Indeed, it was owing to his production of the peris, who visited this country, and who defeated it is the American game in L in ion by rille Dien is too well known to need any com

Washington, Nov. 27.-In Administration cir cles the conduct of Mr. Schenek, in lending the use of his present official distinction and the influence derived from his position as one of the Commission ers of the British treaty, to bull a mining stock on London 'Change, excites no disapprobation.

How could it do so, when the President's name is sed for the same purpose in the Seneca Sand Stone Company, and when it is notorious that he and his "Secretary" received gift cottages at Long Branch to further a land speculation? Schenck only follows the example of his superiors

and carries out the personal policy of the Aiministration in advertising his mission as an endorse ment of a jobbing scheme. Everybody in Washington knows waat his habits were while Chairman o the Ways and Means Committee, with its enormous control over the revenue and tariff legislation. They were quite consistent with this stock combling in England. Mr. Stewart, the retained attorney of the Pacific Railroad on the floor of the Senate, and manager of this "Emma silver mine," went to Euroce several months ago to put out the watered ock at high rates. He knew Schenck by experience, and knew also that his diplomatic rank an . character would aid most materially in propitiating the British public to a liberal subscription. That is the whole story, and Gen. Grant thinks it entirely ensistent with propriety and good civil service. He my, however, have something to say to Stewart for ot sending a certain number of shares to the White House, or to Schenck, if he fails to "divide "

Au Gid American Dodge Revived in England. LONDON, Nov. 28. - A telegraphic despatch was eccnily loisted upon nearly all the newspapers o he kingdom announcing an amalgamation of the eading railroad lines. For a few hours the statement had a very disturbing effect on domestic rail-way shares, and large numbers of dealers were leceized by it. The original tologram was tous dea-be a forgery, but its author has not yet been dis-covered. The Directors of the Mijiand Railway Company have offered a large reward for the detec-tion and arrest of the perpetrators.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—During the investigation that the old part of the Court House roof was inr-covered, and that the cornices were all of wood, ren-dering it an easy matter for the roof to ignite. Up to this date the Chica Relief and Aid Society has received \$4,508,000 cash for the benefit of the suffer-ers by fre. The contributions come from forty Blates and Territories.

THE POLICE CAPTAINS' TRIALS.

Catacany's Apprehensions of the Assassin

atles of the Prince-The Trouble that they Made for the Police. Betore Judge Bosworth, and Commissioners Barr, Smith, and Manierre yesterday, Capt. John Cameron and Henry Burden were called to trial. The charges against both were recited at length is yesterday's SUR. Capt. Burden had offended M: mittee, at the platform in front of the Everett House A number of "common fellows," as Mr. Van War styled them, nad taken seats, and others were climbing the sides to get seats on the platform, Mr. Van Wart requested Capt. Burden to interfere on behalf of the persons who were privileged to take seats on the platform, but the Captain did not interfere, and words passed between the Captain and Mr. Van Wart. At length the Captain said, "You are no gentleman;" and straightway Mr. Van Wart made complaint at the Police Central Office. This is the substance on the testimony on the trial. Judge Bosworth mildly reprimanded Capt. Burden for forgetting that as a policeman he is the servant of the public, and has no right to forget that he is a gentleman.

of the public, and has he right to be gentleman.

Capt. Cameron's troubles also were brought about by the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis. The sterling of a Captain stepped up to the bar and stood before the Commissioners the very picture of the Emperor Nicholas. Had Alexis been there, as might have mistaken the veteran Captain of the Eighteenth for his illustrious grandfather. The complainant, Mr. H. Schroeder, charged that while the have mistagen the veteran Capisin of the Engateenth for his illustrious grandfather. The complainant, Mr. H. Schroeder, charged that while the
galiant Ninth were seronading our imperial guest
the Capitain pushed him from his stoop, at 211 Fourth
avenue, and that, moreover, the Capitain thrust him
inside his own door and made him practically a prisoner in his own door and made him practically a prisoner in his own door and made him practically a prisoner in his own house. Capit, Cameron's brief and
effective reply to the charge was that, at the request
of the Russian Minister, he had ordered the throng
from the etoop of 211 Fourth avenue, the Minister
fearing that on that stoop was a Polander who might
attempt to assasing the Prince. Capit Careron
did not know the gentleman, and was not told that
he was standing at his own threshold. On this
state of facts the Police Commissioners will dismiss
the charge against Capit. Cameron.

Mr. Seiroeder sends the following note to The
Sun, showling that he has not taken into consideration the Capitals's perplexities in managing the vart

To the Edl'or of The Sun.

have the stoop overcrowded, and keep ruffing of have the stoop overcrowded, and keep ruffing of the first statement that the stoop was cleared off the first statement that the stoop was cleared off the first statement and the stoop in the afternoon and not one Pole was seen to ann at the Prince's life; but I could only perceive an anxiety, especially on the lander part, to see the hardward prince the house, being next to the Prince's resolvace, and affording a good opportunity to look at the Prince's while seading on the balloony man-of-course sought for by every one, and I had chosen to nake money out of the affair I could have done so, as I and a perfect right, and no one would blame no for the But has no suching to do with the case I addesing. This is the true statement of the facts.

New York, Nov. 28, 1871.

THE BIBLE WAR.

Politicians Behird it-Yosterday's Expulsish of Chibben from the Long Island City Schools. The trouble about reading the Bible in the

blic Schools of Long Island City is not general, Yesterday morning a Sun reporter visited the chool in Hunter's Point, and found the house guard outside by four policemen. In the build ng were Superintendent Palmer and Principal Sie-

ing the principal asked if there was any one ob jected to the reading of the Bible. No one responded. When he had begun to read little Katie Dennen, ten years old, shouted: "I do not ; believe in that." Then the hubbub began, and twenty pupils were expelled from the roon. Some of them refused to go, and were assisted by the pincipal. Kittle is a anugater of James, Dannen, who proposes

with Father Crimmins.

When the children were expelled yesterday morning their parents rushed to the school and began abusing Mr. Sieberg. They became so violent that the police had to be called in. Those who were expelled were mainly the same who were expelled on Monday. The trouble is confined to this one school; but some persons are trying to create trouble.

school; but some persons are trying to create trousle.

There are eleven teachers in the school, four of whom are Catholies. The regulations are practically the same as those of the New York schools.

Of the School Commissioners, Mr. Wallack is something between 2 dulatarin and a Swedenborgiar. He is one of the Emigrant Commissioners in New York. Messrs Pirz and Mr. White are C.tholics. Mr. Fanstock and Petry are Reformed Protestants. There seems to be a little feeling between these men. Mr. Pirz resignade because of business arrangements. His resignation has not been accepted. Mr. White has not resigned.

At a record meeting of the Board the difficulty was discussed. The reading of the Bloic, saying of prajects or any other exercises, was made-critically with Mr. Sieberg. For the sake of harmony, Mr. Sieberg effered to read the Catholic Bible, say the Catholic Yen Commandance is, or recite the Catholic Lora's Prayer. The Catholics objected, saying that they did not want any religious exercises. For the past two weeks nothing but the Lord's Pryar has In conversation with a prominent official, the reporter was told that ambitious politicians living in other war shad created the trouble. They are mainly Catholics, and make Father Crimmins the monitum of their action. Their object is to alternate Catholics and Protestants, forment outry dissension, and jet control of the city at the next election. Bishop Loughin is to be asked to interfere it the trouble commines.

Another man sold: "Some want the Bible read. Oncess wout the Lords Proter recited. A third party desire the hours of solomon to be sung." Schmon B. Noble. Corporation Counsel, has placed his resignation in the lands of the Mayor. The Mayor will not confine in only for four city is a provided by the last Larislature, but will resign previous to the April election. And the contest will be a bitter one.

provided by the last Larislature, but will resign provided by the last Larislature, but will resign provided by the April election. And the contest will be a bitter one.

Mr. Sieberg stys that the trouble originated about tures weeks after the opening of the torm. When the villages were unteil under the present city clarter he was appointed Principal of (the school, certain rules) and regulations were had down by the Bland of behication, similar to those in force in New York. Each rule was adopted by a unanimous vote. On the opening of the term Mr. Sieberg invited the members of the Board and the elergy of the place to visit the school. The Rev. F. Marco, a Catholic priest and a Protestant minister attended and addressed the children. Everything was harmonious until a Mr. Feisel, Secretary of the Board of Prostees, got up and souce in an excited mainer about the reading of the Bible. This was the beginning of the difficulties. He had ordered bits project to the time of the Board had said that the Catholic Bible might also be read.

At the Second Ward school yesterday morning, as the Bible was being read, nearly all the boys organ to snort and howl. One of the older ones to did the teacher to take his Bible and go to n. The mindly scholars were forced to leave, and order was restored. Both schools are now guarded by police, and in the Mr. Ward, the mindle of the windows and many of the sax sea were broken. The closing of all of the schools is advocated by some prominent citizens until the excitement is abated. So intense and bitter is the existing feeling on the part of the Catholes, that since Friday Mr. Sieberg has not been on the street without being muched. On Sunday, while returning from church, be was followed by an irate and visual was drive to that the Board shall be upheld, it it requires the

tones at itin, and distily attempted to %.1 % farge cop on him. The Mayor, it is sait, is determined that the Board shall be upheld, it it requires the entire police force to do it.

Many amusing incidents occurred vesterday while Mr. Sisberg was being so extensively interviewed by Hunter's Foint matrons. One woman with a bread brought progue expressed herself willing that her hey should listen to the reading of the heretic B.D.e., provided he was allowed to cross himself inner child of another readous mother was granted. The child of another readous mother was granted the privilege of putting cotton in its cars. The Board of Eucation have authorized Mr. Sigherg to suspend all scholars who chase obedience to the real inton, and it on a repetition of the offence to exist them altogether.

Consolidating against the Present-Taker. Davencort, Nov. 23.—The Hon. George H. Parker, a prominent Democrat of Iowa, publishes a card, in which he say, the Democrate party, as an organization, is dead, and if the Democrats expect to resurrect its principles and succeed in 1872, they must abandon the old organization, and become the integral position of a new party. The article creates much excitement.

SPIRITUALISTS BELIEVE IT.

AT LAST THE SPIRITS DOING SOME THING USEFUL.

Marvellous Cure in Maine's Chief City-Curious Phenomena in the Sick Room. On the 24th of March last Mr. N. M. Woodman, a prominent merchant of Portland, Me, fell through the scuttles of his store in Commercial street, a dis-tance of tweaty-three feet, and was picked up in a nost pitiable condition. His ribs were wrenched from place, his spine was twisted, although the ver

tebra were not separated, and one of his intestines

was displaced so as to obstruct the passage from the

somach. For four days he remained to hed unable

o move, and at intervals unconscious, at the exps

ration of which time, as he firmly believes, THE SPIRITS TOOK CHARGE OF HIS CASE, ness se has finally been restored to health. So re-markable an occurrence could not fail to excite interest in the community where Mr. Woodman lives, and for the purpose of gratifying the cartestry which had been generally expressed, the Hon. G. W. Woodman, on the evening of the 19th met., in Army and Navy Hall in Portland, gave a public description of the details of the cure.

From the Hon. G. W. Woodman's account, it appears that the injured man remained in a holiless

pears that the injured man remained in a helpless condition until the evening of the 27th of Murch, when at 70'clock, in the presence of Dr. Hockin, a healing medium, he suddenly raised himself un-right in bed and spoke through his controlling spirit, sating:

right in bed and spoke through his controling prints sating:

"I am terribly injured, and something must be done. It must be done within toury-sight hours, or you will see the necessity for it."

On Wednesday forlowing this was repeated, and the injuries described. The spirits, speaking through the controlling influence, then said:

"Now, friends, let the powers of earth handle him," upon which be was raised up and

POULTICED ACCORDING TO SPIRIT DIRECTION. Poulticed according to spirit direction.

The spirite gave directions that the positive must not remain on him over one hour and ton minutes. The patient at once tell asleep and was left alone, in two hours his wife entered the room, found the bed undisturbed, the patient still sleeping, and the poultice ten feet distant, nicely planed up.

It was now deemed desirable that Mr. Woodman should have the benefit of the best attainable medical active, and Drs. Wilbur and Lerow, the first said to be a Prussian physician of distinction, and the second a Frenchman of eminence—both of whom have been a long time dead—were induced to examine him through the medium, and to give their advice as to his turther treatment. On the 3d of April the spirits said that the patient must get up and no dressed; whereupon he was raised from the April the spirits said that the patient must get up and to dressed; whereupon he was raised from the bed, twired in the air, and set on his leet, in an incredibly snort space of time the spirits dressed him without the air of interest bands, after which he walked about the room. At another time, after an examination and exercise, the patient was left standing at the root of the bed, with his back to the footboard. Then he was seized by invisible hands, lifted norizontally-over-it, and listed not he bed. All this time Mr. Woodman, in ids normal state, was unable to move. The spirits said to the attenuants that they gave him medicine every night, applied shower and steam baths, and turned him in bed when no one saw their proceedings.

The sick man was again exercised by the spirits on the 13th or May, and ston at the foot of the bed. Sundenly he was lifted into the air in a horizontal position, and

BALANCED ACROSS THE POST-BOARD,

BALANCED ACROSS THE POOT-BOARD,
where he remained several minutes, after which he
was turned over, and the operation was repeated.
On the 16th of May the Hon. George Woodman,
while-rapiding the patient's back by direction of the
soliris, was selzed and thrown some distance.
Other extraordinary experiences occurred to the patient as well as to his friends during his gradual recovery, the spirits affording less and less assistance
as his restoration progressed and his nearth returned.

Many curious phenomena were observed by the Many curious phenomena were observed by the friends of the invalid during his protracted dinesse. At one time the persons present were placed in communication with the patient and mediana, when angelic invisic was heard. Mrs. Woodman immediately hastened down stairs, threw open the plane, and played and sang Italian music, joining with the mysterious voices above, which goes to prove that Italian is the language of the spirit worst. Since their returned to the room, and recome all at once her natural state, having no recoll clion of what she had done. On Sunday, April 16 st. mindudy,

A SUPERNATURAL GOBLET

was seen let down from the ceiling, as thongs suspended by a inread, in answer to the patient's request for water. The gobiet stopped at the sick tame's mouth, and its contents were administered by unseen hands. He companed that it was butter, like taney, and water was given him several times to remove the had taste.

Dr. Hopkins the medium who officiated all through these scenes, on one occasion was taken up and carried three times around the room, and on another occasion colored lights were seen around the bod. On the 7th of May, after the customary exercise by the spirits, the sick man was requested to cross the room and take his wifes hand. Sie held it whull two minutes, when side since form a citied, and with wall-chined features, who proved to be a lady whom she had known well. There was another form seen, but not distinctly enough for recognition. The same evening a manifestation of spirits took place. The cartain fell down as they were about to close out the strong light, but it was represented by an unseen power. REPLACED BY AN UNSEEN POWER

the spectators could reach it. The next day the battent was taken out reach it. The next day the battent was taken out into the hall by the spirits, some sixteen in number. One of these was Jabes C. Woodman, a lawyer of marked ability and a prominent Spiritualist, who died last year. He speared with great distinctness, and wrote at a table. He sat by the sine of the Jion George Woodman, and talked with him of matters known only in the procedure.

Mr. N. M. Woodman, who was the subject of the spiritual cure, and the Hon George W. Woodman, spiritual cure, and the Hon George W. Woodman, who vouches for the truth of the particulars given above, are prominent men, well snown to the entire community of Portland. There is no doubt that the Messrs. Woodman are entirely in carnest in the freelief, but the reader will form his own conclusions as to the credibility of their story.

COLLINS AND EDWARDS.

The Visit of the Hon. Henry Hill and the Centre Street Mastedon of the Barto the Circumiocution Office.

On Monday morning at about 10 o'clock a distinguished party ascended the iron staircase leading the District Attorney's office. At the head of this distinguished party labored a mountain of legal lore, namely, the Hon, William F. Howe. The immense three-decker was attired in a dark overcoat with broad velvet lappels. A magnificent emerald sparkled on his vast bosom, and a broad-brimmed the legal luminary was his tender, the Hon. Abs Hummel. Next in order was a short personage with a surouth routh humoridation of rancy and an inches very jounty air, and were his hat perched on his a tragrant havana, and nodded to every body whom

ini. said Mr. Hell. can't bein it," said Mr. Heart Said and A he District Attorney you all. Yes' a lak-The Hon. Mr. III want to be seen the Detect Attorney. When he steeped out he ware a new terrer air. He cam a very a monon that the Detect of the real Sessions that the Grant Jury had been all sessions that the Grant Jury had been a to prize for the Hon. Wh. F. Howe for unlawfully engage in a prize for the the three world set in the Grant's and Francis of cours of the first Wednesday to Describe the distribution.

out of the first Westnesday by Disvious. How they will Get the Money to Pay their Fare to the Prize Fight.

As Henry Mistherier, of 19 keeper street, was walking in Greenwich street, near Elgar street, on Monday night, he was met by Patrick McCarte . of 36 Washington street, and John Kanayan Green wich stres They havited Manther by Will ness a prize fight, but he decimed and wahard off. The fellows followed and assaulted him - case.

The fellows followed and assauled him conserved aim against a wall, with mis hand of his larvat, the other rithed his powers of \$27. The highwaymen their ran off, and Mistherier informed Officer Lyon. Yesterday in rotain he arrested Mo-Cartex, and Officer Burke arrested Kanavan Former of the committed by Justice Floque in refeat of Section 11. When the his hwaymen's ferents near that they were under arrest, they appropriate Mischer and officered to mike good his less the would not provide out to the thouse of Detection. The blanks cuit of the Louisian to the House of Detection. The blanks has made to the Louisian to the Value Crankin Association composed to the World Crankin Association.

No Longer in an Attitude of Defiance-Washington, Nov. 28. The President re-nessage to the Cabinet vester by merning informination to prevent a further reneal of took, and will now interpose no further objection to a tendence of fairty utilions.